

powder are similarly applied. Powdered stearate or French chalk is used to produce the peculiar gloss known under the name of *satin*. Striped papers are sometimes made by passing the paper rapidly under a trough, which has parallel slots in its bottom through which the colour is delivered; and a number of other very ingenious and beautiful contrivances have lately been applied in this important branch of art. The invention of the paper-machine, by which any length of paper may be obtained, effected a great change in paper-hangings, which could formerly only be printed upon separate sheets, and were much more inconvenient to print as well as to apply to the walls.*]—Much improvement might still be made.

FINE IMPOSED BY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

A GENERAL report reached us some time ago, that the Commissioners of Westminster Sewers had imposed a fine of 3,000*l.* on Mr. W. K. Jenkins, for non-compliance with the instructions of the court; but the amount seemed so enormous that we did not give credit to the statement. Since then we have obtained exact particulars, and see that the fine named is contingent, and for the purpose of enforcing compliance with their directions. Mr. Jenkins obtained leave from the court to build a sewer in Monmouth-road, Paddington, with the provision that such sewer should extend to the boundary line of his land. Mr. J. built the sewer, but refused to bring it to the boundary, and built a wall against it, so that when a second party had constructed a further length of sewer to communicate with the former, he was unable, without committing a trespass, to make the junction. A jury was empanelled, and they amerced Mr. Jenkins in the sum named, "unless the said W. K. J. shall continue such sewer according to the order of the said commissioners, or do such other works as shall be satisfactory to the said commissioners, within one calendar month from the date hereof" (August 18th). They further amerced him in an absolute fine of 50*l.* for obstructing the commission.

The court have confirmed the presentment, but ordered that the fines be not retreasted until after Nov. 10th. Mr. Jenkins may apply to the Court of Queen's Bench to remove the presentment into that court.

MR. COCKERELL AND WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

In our last volume we reported briefly a paper on the works of William of Wykeham, read by Mr. Cockerell at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in Winchester.† The volume containing the proceedings of that meeting is now published, and we avail ourselves of it for a continuation of it, which will be read by many with much interest:—

"The chief expression of Wykeham's architecture is its constructive character; throughout we trace the sound builder, the able mason, the ingenious carpenter, whose well-designed operations satisfying the mind, carry with it the fancy, by natural consequence, in harmonious consent; and an unsought felicity follows as a matter of course. He wrought out his design through the model, and an intimate knowledge of the materials, and careful consideration of the wants and requirements on the spot. His cornices and labels and water tables explain their purpose of carrying off the wet; the buttresses are never for ornament alone, but proportioned to the support and durability of the edifice. No parasitical excrescences obtrude themselves ostentatiously, no parts and pretences are indulged which may not be accounted for by a natural grace and logical fitness. Observe the buttresses or the windows at Winchester and Oxford; and we are astonished at the fitness of each to its place, the variety of resource, the absence of manner, and the mastery of design in the whole and in the minute detail of profile, the calculation of light and shade, and the contour in the forms; as for instance the acute external mouldings of the window frames or mullions, and the corresponding interior boutells, suited to the light and situation in which they are to be viewed. He was one of the first to employ in his towers

and turrets those polygonal forms of greater suavity and grace; thus mitigating that harshness which the radical elements of the style, the eternal square and triangle, are so apt to involve; the acuteness and the dryness of which are its inherent vices, as contrasted with the flowing and milder forms of classical architecture. He was one of the first to recognise the utility of the four-centered arch, and to employ its depressed form where a superincumbent floor made it convenient. It is probable that he did not encourage that fashionable adoption of it, which introduced it (under Edington, his predecessor in the see of Winchester) into the cathedral itself, for we find uniformly the two-centered arch in his halls and chapels; while the four-centered was confined to situations of limited elevation. He was one of the first to condemn the tenuity, elongation, and weakness, real and apparent, of the Lancet and Decorated style, and to introduce the so-called Perpendicular, which fortified by its mullions or constructive subdivision of skeleton framing, or network, the enormous openings then demanded by the growing fashion of fenestral decoration; as Chaucer says,

richly paint
With lives of many divers saint.

He abandoned the high-pitched shingle roofs, excluding sun and air, and was one of the first to employ the low pediment, and roof covered with lead; and in his works we first discover the hammer-beam roof in all its varieties,—a system of the highest ingenuity and constructive economy, both for space and material, as well as beauty and power, as exhibited in Westminster Hall, Eltham Palace, Windsor Hall, and our college chapels and halls; and we may judge from the professed imitation of New College Chapel, in All Souls' Chapel, built shortly after by Archbishop Chichele, and the evidence of veterans who have survived Wyatt's repairs, that he employed it in that ceiling, in preference to the vaulted form adopted at Winchester; whether on account of cost, or from taste, does not appear. In the distribution of his staircases, doorways, passages, and easements, his economy of contrivance is perfect, and reminds us of the self-formed creation of the testaceous tribe; the mansion-shell of which has grown into harmony with the wants of the inhabitant. His winding staircases (scala a lumaca, as the Italians call them) deliver their passengers upon their several floors with admirable convenience to the foot, and precision to the eye; the arches and carrels grow out of their walls by natural process, according to their use, and are admirably shaped to the exigencies of the occupier: the walls indeed generally, and the buttresses more particularly, grasp the soil of their foundation with digitated extensors, always proportioned to their perpendicular and lateral pressures. They produce their plain and robust sides in gradual diminution against the building they are calculated to fortify; they seem to ramify in the window-heads and mullions; and separating themselves from the parapet above, shoot forth and effloresce in graceful pinnacles and crockets."

Correspondence.

FUCKED BRICKS—CAUTION.

SIR,—I have erected a building this last spring, and in the interior of its walls have used bricks from an old chimney, taking care to turn the smoke-stained part of the bricks inward. The walls have since been covered with three coats of chalk-lime plastering, through which a disagreeable stain from the old bricks appeared. Paint was then applied to the stained parts, and, hoping thereby that the evil was remedied, the walls were then papered; but unfortunately the stain is still visible; and if, Sir, you will be kind enough to inform me, through your valuable journal, of a way by which the stain can be stopped, without having recourse to battening, I shall feel very greatly obliged.—I am, Sir, &c.

Burnham, Essex, Sept. 10. W. N.

* We have never tried it, but are disposed to think that tin foil affixed to the wall would effectually answer the purpose. Perhaps some of our readers may have had occasion to remedy a similar error, and will let us know the result.

COMPETITION FOR LAYING OUT THE JEPHSON GARDENS.

SIR,—I perceive by the *Leamington Spa Courier* that the trustees of the Jephson Gardens have awarded the first premium for the best plan for laying out these grounds, to Messrs. Wills and Hopton, otherwise Hopton and Wills, which, I believe, is the correct address; and the second to Mr. J. W. Papworth, of Bedford-square, London. But I was much surprised to find, by the same paragraph, that "Messrs. Jackson and Squirhill had received instructions from the trustees to prepare drawings for two lodges," &c. Now, I had the pleasure of viewing the various plans submitted to the trustees, which were publicly exhibited, and I saw upon the selected design various plans of lodges, which appeared to me quite appropriate to the intended purpose. Have Messrs. Hopton and Wills nothing to do with the carrying into execution of their own design? If they have, why do not the trustees allow them to furnish other designs for the lodges, if required? If they are not to carry their design out, I should like to ask for what reason? You will probably say, that the information I seek ought to be most readily obtained in the locality where the events occur. This may be true, where jobbing is not so prevalent as at Leamington, where to arrive at the truth requires more patience and perseverance than I have time to exercise upon the present occasion.

ONE INTERESTED IN THE PROSPERITY
OF LEAMINGTON.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON.—Where there is a will there is a way. London needs only the will to assume a decorous aspect due to her greatness. There are uncommon natural advantages in the site. The wealth of the community exceeds that of any other—vastly exceeds that of the communities that made such noble use of "the golden Arno," paltry stream. The principal street thoroughfares, the great arteries of London, far too narrow for the traffic, would be immeasurably relieved by a road-way parallel to the water-way. And we verily believe that the alteration would pay itself in the increased value of the property. Suitably constructed, the banks of the river might combine the utmost sightliness with the utmost convenience for mercantile purposes, and might be surmounted with houses that would be eagerly sought as residences by the wealthy tradesmen of London—palaces overlooking the broad stream, with its open view, adorning the prospect they shared, yet close to the shop or office in the neighbouring part of the great inland thoroughfares. What value might not such a double row of palaces add to the rental of the Thames banks? And it is true that minor contingent improvements would follow. The miserable lanes would become handsome streets, the Thames would no longer be a sewer; and all the Surrey side would benefit in salubrity and value by effectually diking. This would be drawing the west-end through the heart of London; bringing magnificence and comfort to the citizen without his going out of town for it. It would convert our great city into the most imposing capital in the world. What visions of grandeur, and of profit, does the bare idea conjure up!—*Spectator*.

CHURCH RENOVATION.—TUNRO.—During the past week, says the *Falmouth Packet*, the granite pillars and arches dividing the aisles of St. Mary's church have been freed from the covering of lime and plaster, with which, in the days when ecclesiastical architecture was called "Gothic," they had been encrusted and disfigured. The pillars of the chancel had been previously restored by the rector, and the improvement was so striking, that several parishioners undertook to complete the work, each restoring a pillar. The improvements effected here in the last three years have been very encouraging. The seats in St. Mary's church have been better arranged, a very ordinary wooden screen has been replaced with a costly one of Caen stone, having an altar-piece in the centre, after Rubens. The space within the rails has been paved with encaustic tiles. Two very large east windows of stained glass have been put in, and a mortuary window in the aisle; three others are in preparation.

* *Bonde's "Dictionary of Sciences."*
† See page 446, ante.